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09/460,920	12/14/1999	BETH ANNE PIPER	LA0046A	3115
23914 75	7590 05/03/2006		EXAMINER	
LOUIS J. WILLE			LEWIS, AMY A	
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY PATENT DEPARTMENT			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P O BOX 4000			1614	
PRINCETON, NJ 08543-4000			DATE MAILED: 05/03/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.				
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Art Unit: 1614

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Case

The examiner for the instant application has changed. The current examiner assigned to this application is Amy A. Lewis.

Claims 37, 45-54, 58-60, 71-73, and 75-79 are presented for examination. Previous indication of allowable claims, in the Notice of Allowability mailed 11 February 2003, has been withdrawn upon reconsideration of the claims.

Claim Objections

Claim 5 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 48, which depends form claim 37, contains a broader dosage range for metformin (125-750mg) than is in the original independent claim, which recites a dosage range for metformin of 160-750mg.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 37, 45-54, 58-60, 71-73, and 75-79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whitcomb (US Patent No. 6,011,049) in view of Bauer et al. (US Patent No. 5,258,185).

Whitcomb teaches a combination of a glitazone antidiabetic agent and a biguanidine antidiabetic agent for administration in a method of treating diabetes and improving glycemic control (abstract). The reference teaches administration of 0.25-250mg/day of a sulfonylurea and 300-2000 mg/day of a biguanide, citing glyburide and metformin as the preferred sulfonylurea and biguanide, respectively, which overlaps the instantly claimed dosages and dosage ratios (see: col. 4, lines 45-63; claims 1-3, 7-10, 14-16). Regarding claim 54, Whitcomb also teaches that the diabetic patients administered the treatment regimen had fasting plasma glucose levels greater than 200 mg/dL and HbA1c greater than 9% (see: col. 12, Table 2 and col. 16 lines 17-19).

Whitcomb does not teach particle size of glyburide.

Bauer et al. teaches pharmaceutical formulations of glibenclamide (also known as glyburide) rapidly releasing the active substance for the treatment of diabetes (abstract). The reference teaches that the preparations having micronized glibenclamide, with a mean particle size of $\pm 5~\mu m$, showed improved drug release and bioavailability (col. 2, lines 17-22). The mean particle size of $\pm 5~\mu m$ overlaps the instantly claimed particle size range of 2-60 μm . Bauer et al. does not teach co-administration with metformin.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use glyburide with a particle size of ± 5 µm in the method of

Art Unit: 1614

Whitcomb. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to use glyburide with a particle size of $\pm 5~\mu m$, having been taught by the prior art (Bauer et al.) that it has improved drug release and bioavailability. The person of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in treating a diabetic with a combination of glyburide and metformin, having been taught by the prior art (Whitcomb) that it is known that administration of the two compositions together in a treatment regimen results in improved glycemic control. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious.

Pertinent Art:

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Barelli et al. (US Patent No. 5,922,769) is considered and equivalent teaching to Whitcomb regarding administration of metformin and glibenclamide (a.k.a., glyburide) as combination therapy in type II diabetes.
- Rothe et al. (US Patent No. 3,979,520) is considered an equivalent teaching to Bauer et al. regarding glyburide particle size and administration for treatment in diabetes.

Conclusion

Claims 37, 45-54, 58-60, 71-73, and 75-79 are rejected. No claims are allowed.

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Art Unit: 1614

Contact Information:

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amy A. Lewis whose telephone number is (571) 272-2765. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Low can be reached on (571) 272-0951. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Amy A. Lewis Patent Examiner Art Unit 1614

Christopher Low SPE Art Unit 1614

CHRISTOPHER S. F. LOW
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600